

LXVII.—On a new Species of *Sergestes* obtained by Mr. George Murray during the Cruise of the 'Oceana' in 1898\*.  
By Dr. H. J. HANSEN, of Copenhagen.

*Sergestes inermis*, sp. n.

*Locality.* Lat. 52° 4'5 N., long. 12° 27' W. Net no. 2 f. 620 fath. 19/11/98.

A single rather mutilated specimen which measures 24 millim. from the end of the rostrum to the tip of the telson. It seems to be rather far from full-grown, but its eyes are quite black, as in mature specimens of other species.

The rostrum (fig. 1, p. 480) is of medium length, directed forwards and somewhat upwards, its apex produced as a small horizontal spine, at the base of which the upper margin shows a rudimentary projection. Supraocular and hepatic spines are wanting, the gastro-hepatic groove is rather developed. The eyes (figs. 1 and 2) are moderately large, a little shorter than the distal joint of the eye-stalks and somewhat broader than long. The peduncles of the antennulæ have their basal joint somewhat shorter than the two other joints together; the second joint is slightly more than twice as long as deep, seen from above its inner margin is two and a half times longer than its breadth and a little longer than that of the third joint; the third joint is rather thick, seen from the side as deep as the second and slightly more than twice as long as deep, seen from above a little more than two and a half times longer than broad. The antennal squama is distally broad (fig. 2). The pleurobranchiæ (fig. 3) of the second thoracic leg and the first one of the third leg are long; the second branchia of the third leg is well developed, but not quite two thirds as long as the first, and nearly as long as the anterior branchia of the fourth leg, and this is somewhat longer than the posterior branchia. The maxillipeds and the four anterior pairs of thoracic legs have been broken off. The last pair of legs are as long as the peduncles of the antennulæ, narrow; the penultimate joint (fig. 4) about six times longer than broad. The external branch of the uropods is four and a half times longer than broad (fig. 5), its spine situated slightly beyond the proximal two thirds of the margin.

This species is rather closely allied to *S. robustus*, Smith (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. x. 1882, p. 97, pl. xvi. figs. 5-8 b),

\* See Journ. Geograph. Soc. vol. xiii. no. 2, Feb. 1899, where the method of capture by a series of open tow-nets is described.

but the last-named form differs from *S. inermis* in the following particulars:—The body is stouter; the rostrum (fig. 6) is longer, directed more upwards, and distally of another shape. The eyes are larger, seen from the side (fig. 6) they are much

Fig. 1. (× 9.)



Fig. 2. (× 9.)

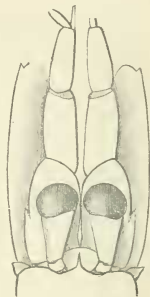


Fig. 3. (× 12.)

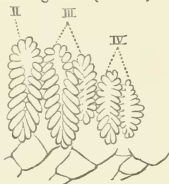


Fig. 4. (× 12.)

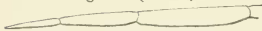


Fig. 5. (× 6.)



Fig. 6. (× 5.)



Fig. 7. (× 6.)



Figs. 1-5. *Sergestes inermis*, sp. n. Figs. 6 & 7. *Sergestes robustus*, Smith.

longer than the upper margin of the distal joint of their stalks. The joints of the peduncles of the antennulæ are considerably thicker in proportion to their length. The three posterior branchiæ are longer (comp. fig. 6 on pl. xx. in Smith, Report Decap. Crustacea, Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish and Fisheries for 1885). The fifth pair of legs are of the same

length, but considerably broader (fig. 7), with the penultimate joint slightly more than four times longer than broad; the external branch of the uropods only three and a half times longer than broad.

*S. inermis* is not a young specimen of *S. robustus*: in specimens of *Sergestes* which have acquired black eyes the length of the eyes in proportion to the length of their stalks is not altered during growth, and the proportion between length and breadth of the external branch of the uropods remains constant. Furthermore, I have examined specimens of a full-grown *Mastigopus* which I refer to *S. robustus*, and these specimens agree rather well with the adult *S. robustus* and differ from *S. inermis* in some of the features just mentioned—for instance, in the breadth of the fifth pair of thoracic legs and of the external branch of the uropods.

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LXVIII.—*On some Batrachians and Reptiles from Venezuela.*  
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

A SMALL collection made by Sr. S. Briceño at Merida, Venezuela, at an altitude of 1600 metres, which it is hoped will be acquired for the British Museum, is interesting as extending the known distribution of several Batrachians and Reptiles and as containing types of four undescribed species.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Hyla crepitans*, Wied.
2. *Leptodactylus caliginosus*, Gir.
3. *Hylodes Bricensi*, sp. n.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in two small, rounded or oblique groups behind the level of the choanæ. Snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital region as broad as or slightly broader than the upper eyelid; fronto-parietals a little concave, with prominent edges as in *H. Buckleyi*, Blgr.; tympanum distinct, about half the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first shorter than second; toes quite free; disks small, smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles very feebly prominent; a rather large oval inner, and a small round outer metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal